

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

— Frederick Warne & Co. have just issued a "dollar" Shak-speare, printed from readable type on paper of good quality, and neatly bound in cloth.

— D. Lothrop Company have just ready "Around the World Stories," by Olive Risley Seward, an account of curious things met with in her travels; "Dear Old Story-Tellers," by Oscar Fay Adams, brief biographies of popular story-writers from Æsop to Laboulaye; and "Our Asiatic Cousins," by Mrs. A. H. Leonowens, a description of life in the remotest parts of the East.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

A Possible Elephant.

WHILE examining the bluffs along the Missouri, near Vermillion, Dak., recently, I came upon the remains of what I take to be *Elephas Americanus*. The bones found all belong to the upper and back portions of the skull, and include most of the upper jaw, containing about a third of the right tooth and all of the left, portions of the tusk tubes, enough of the occipital to give both articulating surfaces connecting the skull with the spinal column, and many fragments of the upper portion of the skull. The perfect tooth weighs about twelve pounds, as near as can be determined without detaching it from the jaw.

The bones are nearly all in a fine state of preservation. Only a small portion of one tusk was found, and that much decomposed. Judging from the tubes, the tusks could not have been less than six inches in diameter.

The bones lay in a bed of sand and fine gravel (probably Champlain) about twenty feet thick. This sand rests directly upon the Fort Benton clays, and is overlaid by one hundred feet of loess. The *Elephas* bones were near the bottom of the sand, and about one hundred feet above the river. They were exposed by a land-slide which carried down with it all of the skeleton except the portion of the skull mentioned.

G. E. Culver.

Vermillion, Dak., July 29.

Are Beech-Trees ever struck by Lightning?

ON p. 50 of *Science* for July 19, I notice an article on lightning striking beech-trees. The following instance has come to my notice. In the summer of 1887 Marcus Grover was at a saw-mill in Rome, Ashta. County, O. Noticing an approaching storm, he, as he supposed, thoughtfully hitched his two-horse team to a small green beech-tree which stood in the mill-yard. During the storm came a sharp crash of thunder and lightning.

Mr. Grover looked for his team, only to find both horses dead. There were some small holes in the ground, and the hair was scorched a little, but no trace of lightning could be found on the tree.

E. E. BOGUE.

Orwell, Ashta. Co., O., Aug. 2.

Mosquitoes and Science.

REFERRING to the letter of Dr. R. H. Lamborn, on p. 85 of Science for Aug. 2, there would seem to be a choice between two evils. I cannot now lay my hand on the article referred to, but recall the fact that the larvæ of mosquitoes were found to be potent agents in diminishing malarial exhalations from stagnant water. The question arises whether it would be better to endure malaria or mosquitoes.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, jun.

Bethlehem, Penn., Aug. 5.

Queries.

46. FERN'S NAME. — I send you a small fern which grows in this section of the country, and is said to be a rare specimen. Will you please publish in your *Science* the name of this fern?

WALTER W. FRANCIS.

103

Idaho Springs, Col., July 23.

Answers.

46. FERN'S NAME. — The name of the fern submitted for determination is *Nothoclæna Fendleri*. At Idaho Springs, Col., it has probably been collected near its northern limit, the species being much more abundant farther south.

E. J. N.

Exchanges.

[Exchanges are inserted for subscribers free of charge, Address N. D. C. Hodges, 47 Lafayette Place, New York.]

no botanical specimens and analyses for exchange. Send list of those desired and those which can be furnished, and receive a similar list in return. Also cabinet specimens and curiosities for the same. Scientific correspondence solicited.—E. E. Bogus, Orwell, Ashta. County, O.

Lead, zinc, mundic, and calcite.—Lulu Hay, secretary Chapter $_{350}, {\rm Carthage}, {\rm Mo}.$

I will sell to chapters or individual members of the Agassiz Association, 25 fine specimens of fossil plants from the Dakota group (cretaceous), correctly named, for \$2.50. Send post-office order to Charles H. Sternberg (author "Young Fossil-Hunters"), 1033 Kentucky Street, Lawrence, Kan.

One mounted single achromatic photographic lens for making 4 × 5 pictures, in excellent condition; also one "new model" double dry-plate holder (4" × 5"), for fine geological or mineralogical specimens, properly classified.—Charles F. Frick, 1019 West Lehigh Avenue, Philadelphia, Penn.

Drawings from nature — animals, birds, insects, and plants—to exchange for insects for cabinet; or I will send them in sets of ten each for ten cents in stamps. My drawings in botany are in detail, showing plant, leaves, flowers, seed, stamens, pistils, etc.—Alda M. Sharp, Gladbrook, Io.

The undersigned wishes to make arrangements for the exchange of *Lepidoptera* of eastern Pennsylvania for those from other localities. All my specimens are named and in good condition. — Charles S. Westcott, 613 North 17th Street, Philadelphia, Penn.

California onyx. for minerals and coins not in my collection. — W. C. Thompson, 612 East 141st Street, New York, N.Y.

Any one who has a botanical box in good condition will please write. I will offer about 30 specimens in exchange.—C. B. Haskell, Box 826, Kennebunk, Me.

A few first-class mounted birds, for first-class birds' eggs of any kind in sets, —J. P. Babbitt, secretary Chapter 755, 10 Hodges Avenue, Taunton, Mass.

HEAVEN AND HELL, by EMAN-UEL SWEDENBORG, 416 pages, paper cover. Mailed pre-paid for 14 Cents by the American Swedenborg Printing and Publishing Society, 20 Cooper Union, New York City

JUST PUBLISHED.

ALTERNATING CURRENTS OF ELECTRICITY,

For the Use of Students and Engineers.

BY T. H. BLAKESLEY, C.E.,

Kings College, Cambridge, Member of the Physical Society of London, M.I.C.E.

One Volume, 12mo, Cloth, Price, \$1.50.

SECOND EDITION, ENLARGED.

EXTRACT FROM PREFACE.

The following chapters were written to exemplify the use of the geometrical method in treating problems involving the flow of electricity arising from the existence of sources of electro-motive torce whose intensity undergoes harmonic variation.

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.—Self-Induction. CHAP. III.—Mutual Induction. CHAP. III.—Condensers. CHAP. IV.—Condenser in Circuit. CHAP. V.—Several Condensers. CHAP. VI.—Combination of Condensers with Self-Induction. CHAP. VII.—Condenser Transformer. CHAP. VIII.—Distributed Condenser. CHAP. IX.—Distributed Condenser (cont.)—Telephony. CHAP. X.—The Transmission of Power. CHAP. XI.—Upon the Use of the Two-Coil Dynamometer with Alternating Currents. CHAP. XII.—Silence in a Telephone. CHAP. XIII.—On Magnetic Lag.

D. VAN 'NOSTRAND COMPANY,

PUBLISHERS.

23 MURRAY AND 27 WARREN STS., NEW YORK.

*** Copies sent by mail on receipt of price.